A Brief Account of its Twenty-Third NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 18, 1877. The Southern Baptist Convention has ust closed its Twenty-Third session here Owing to the scarcity of money and the ess of the place from the Atlantic States, the delegation was smaller than usual—only one hundred and sixty-five delegates being in attendance. South Carolina was entitled to forty delegates, but had only twelve, as follows: Rev. J. C. Furman, D. D., Rev. Richard Furman, D. D., Rev. C. H. Toy, L. L. D., Rev. J. H. Chambliss, D. D. Rev. J. S. Jordan. R. W. Sanders, Rev. R. N. Pratt, Rev. S. M. Richardson, Messrs. J. C. Smith,

SOLUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

Wm. Henry Strickland: rest on the Dr. J. P. Boyce, of Kentucky was re-elected President, and Rev. O. F. Gregory, of Alabama, and Hon. W. E. Tanner, of Virginia, were elected Secretaries. Dr. C. R. Blockall, of Chicago, was received as a correspondent from the American Home Mission Society of the North, The President appointed five brethren to bear fraternal greetings to our Northern brethren, soon to assemble in convention at Providence, Rhode Island.

Pressley Smith, J. H. McJoor and Rev.

The Introductory sermon was preached by Dr. McDonald, of Richmond, Va., and was pronounced a masterly effort. His subject was "True Greatness. It Comes from Sacrifice and Self-denial." The report on Home Missions was read by the Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Mc-Intosh, showing that retrenchment in the expenditures of the Board have been made, and curtailing of the work to meet the diminished receipts. Paid agents have to a large extent been dispensed with, and pastors and churches are urged

to contribute regularly to the work.

The condition of our colored population was discussed, and measures adopted to give them, the gospel. It seemed to time had come for Southern Baptists to enter vigorously upon this work, and la-bor to evangelize the race. It was thought that the passions and prejudices engen dered by the war are wearing out, and a feeling of kindness is springing up beween the races. Rev. Mr. Newman, a colored man, pastor of a Church in New Jersey, was invited to speak. He made id; sensible speech, in which he acnaviedged the ignorance and prejudice asses of his people. He invited his white brethren to labor among the colored people, assuring them that they would be kindly received and appreciated. He felt that their great want was civiliza tion and christianization. Dr. Roberts and thers (white) spoke, testifying to the fact that the colored people were anxious to have the instructions of their white

The authorities of the Indian Territory have offered to the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention 160 acres of land as a gift, and \$6,000 per amum, provided we will build good school buildings upon it, and keep up a chool and teach one hundred of the children yearly—fifty boys and fifty girls. The offer was accepted. The state of the wild tribes was considered, and one white missionary; one native missionary and one interpreter was appointed for them I am glad to report the debt that has crippled our energies in Home Mission work is much reduced and on a fair way of extinguishment. With this debt paid, our Home Board will resume, its wonted power and usefulness.

The Foreign Mission work is encour-aging, but we need more missionaries. In Africa we have but two ... They cannot do the work. The black people there are calling loudly for the gospel, and an African King has offered to build a Chapel if a missionary can be sent to his people. About fifteen baptisms were reported there. In China the work is crippled because of the absence of several of our best missionaries, who are at home on sick furloughs. Five new cities have just been opened to the missionaries, and Providence seems to be opening the door for Christians to enter in and work. A number of baptisms were reported from China. In Italy Dr. Taylor not only holds his ground, but is preparing to en-large his field by establishing new sta-tions. All things taken together, we have much cause to praise God for his

abundant godness, and our success in our Foreign Mission work.

Some fine speeches were made on the mission work, the best of which-Dr. Winklers-was requested for publication.

The Convention was pleasant and harmonious, and all seemed to enjoy the meeting. The next session will be held at Nashville, Tennessee, next May. Dr. J. L. M. Curry, of Richmond, is to preach the Introductory sermon, B. H. Carrol, Texas, alternate. Dr. Boyce presided with his usual dignity and urbanity, and won golden opinions from all for his just rulings and kindness to the members. Resolutions touching the death of Dr.

Fuller and others were passed, and feel-ing tributes paid to the worth of the de-

merce is immense, and its wealth must be great. Its population is over 200,000, her induced writter of from the first our time of first our time our time of first our time our time our time our time of first our time o has thirteen miles of front on the Mis-

y West Point, Montgomery and Mobile. fine route, good cars and quick time. The distance from Atlanta to New Oreans-493 miles we made in 22 hours.

the city, the grand display, procession and exhibition of military, and firing of annon yesterday (Sunday) by the Ronanists, in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of Pope Pious IXth, but lest I tresoass on your space, I forbear.

In conclusion, I avail myself of this opportunity to express my thanks to my kind congregation in Anderson for their generosity in enabling me to make this leasant and profitable visit. WM. HENRY STRICKLAND.

USURY LAWS.

MR. EDITOR: The writer does not wish to advance any views of his own in refrence to the propriety and right to enact what is known as a usury law, but would rather give the views of distinguished authors on political economy, all of

whom, from Adam Smith down to the resent, condemn usury laws as unjust, unwise and inexpedient. The opinions of such men-men who sought truth without regard to whether this or that view of a question would be popular or unpopular-are certainly entitled to our Mr. Wayland says: "I believe all en-

actments establishing a legal rate of inerest are injurious and unwise. The only enactment of any value would be one which should define the usual rate when nothing was said about it in the contract. The use of this would be to prevent disputes. Some of the reasons or this opinion are the following: "1st; Such laws violate the right of

"2nd. The real price of capital cannot be fixed by law any more than the real rice of flour, or iron, or any other comnodity. There is, therefore, no more reason for assigning it a fixed value than there is for assigning a fixed value to any other commodity,

"3rd. The price of money is really more variable than that of any other commodity. Most other commodities have but one source of variation, viz : use or profit. But capital in the form of collection of money out on interest. He ion: risk and use. These vary at different times, in different investments and therefore, less reason why the price of the problem of loss and gain, and on the it. I do it because I'm philanthropic, existed, and they seized the pure white hand of our mother and compelled her because I'm sensitive, and can't bear to have force to sign there hand we fixed of

rive rise to great and disastrous fluctuations in the price of money.

"Suppose that to-day money is worth in the ordinary operations of business ten per cent., and it is worth six per cent. in loan. A man will as soon loan as employ it in business if he possesses more han he wishes to use. There will then be a fair supply of money in the market. But let the profits of capital rise so that in the ordinary operations of business capital is worth twenty per cent. If, he would see through different glasses, now, the rate of interest rose with this increased rate of profit, the same individual would be as willing to loan as before pand thus, the supply following the lemand, there would arise no peculiar scarcity. The high rate of interest would also attract capital from abroad, and thus in a very short time it would in this particular place be brought to the general level. But suppose that six per cent. were the highest-rate of interest, and that he who loaned at a higher rate of interest was liable to lose both his principal and interest, and also his mercantile character. In this case as soon as the profit of capital in business rose to fifteen or twenty per cent., no one who could thus employ it would loan it at six per cent. Hence, as soon it thus rose the supply would be immediately diminished, and this would, of course cause a greater rise of interest. Those who from honor or conscience obeyed the laws would withdraw from the market and employ their capital in some other way. The real value of money may be ten or fifteen per cent, yet, because the legal price is six per cent. there is no inducement for capital to come in from abroad to supply the demand. It is, I presume, needless to add that such laws can never be enforced. Men in want of money will pay what they please for it, and those who chose to pay enough for it can generally borrow. The effect, then, of the usury law is merely to drive the best and most conscientious lenders out of the market. To this it is objected that money is not like other things, inasmuch as it is a necessary of life to the merchant, and therefore society must step in to deliver him from the effects of extortion.

To this it may be answered as follows: "1st. It is manifest that this interference does not render the merchant's condition the better, but rather the worse. Though the assistance, therefore, be well

"2nd. The greater the necessity of money the more urgent the necessity of leaving it undisturbed by legislative interference. It makes small difference to

disastrous it must be to the poor and la-I might add much as to the beauty of as well as low prices of manufactured articles, attest the fact that too much capital has already been diverted in that direction. It is folly to think of legislaof interest, into existence. This can be brought about only by economy and labor properly directed. When an enactment (such as a usury law) is an infraction of the property, or rather the use of that as seems best to the ownertherefore wrong of itself-ought not our legislators to have more cogent reasons than mere doubtful expediency to guide

Anderson

USURY AND "A."

MR. EDETOR: In your last week's issue notice a communication from "A" in reply to my "doggerel" and my "inconiderate" article on usury, which I would not notice, as I have already corrected the error to which he alludes, and as you have in your editorial on the usury bill given so many reasons why the usury law should be re-enacted, were it not that I am very auxious to know whether "A" is a money-lender, borrower, or either.

If he means to say that farmers, merchants or mechanics never borrow money to make their "bread and meat," that is to make their living, then he cannot be money-lender, or, if one, has remained in blissful ignorance as to what occupation his debtors followed. If not a money-lender, then he is the first in my knowledge of his class who opposes the usury law. slqued benkine voqua an meri

pelongs to some other class than those mentioned, and hinks no other class so unfortunate as own as to have to bor-

He then must be like the old woman who had bought a new pot-he neither lends or borrows.

O, happy creature! His mind is never whether the security is good. His peaceful slumbers at night are never disturbed about unprofitable investments and the soon not be sufficient to pay debt, interest question, how shall he meet the payment of a bank note shortly to become due. He "4th. These laws instead of preventing is never wearied with the thought, how shall I be able to support my family.

> He sees no evil effects of high interest. No! no! He does not borrow, and therefore high interest does not effect him. Is he sure of this: Is he sure that he pays when it commands only seven? Does he think if there was no tax on whiskey and tobacco that the price would not be reduced? But he is not a borrower, or

> But he does notice one incident in the transactions of life. His quiet and happy state is interrupted by an unexpected incident. A lady came to town to buy corn, and was asked by a merchant ninety cents cash, or one dollar and forty cents on time. Her intuition prompted her to go to the bank and borrow money at twenty per cent., and she saved by the transaction forty cents on the bushel. He does not state whether she gave personal security, or what interest the note bears after maturity. But the lady acted wisely, (as all ladies do,) therefore let the men learn a lesson, and borrow money at the bank at twenty per cent. and pay cash for their supplies. But a man, I presume, under the same circumstances. would have done a foolish thing and bought the corn on time. What a pity we have not more ladies who would take part in the business transactions of life. This would seem to be the surmises of

I wonder how much bank stock "A" has, and at what it can be bought. Perhaps it would be to his interest for all farmers to borrow money from the bank goods. I admit that the lady, under the circumstances, acted wisely, but is "A" sure that if interest was at a reasonable rate that the merchant would have asked one dollar and forty cents for corn on time? Does he suppose that a merchant would continue business, or could do so unless he had a large capital, without considering the present rates of interest in pricing his goods? If he did not, would it not pay him much better to lend his money than investing it in a stock of goods. Does not the high rates of interest have a tendency to cripple all industrial enterprises? Does it not effect not only the borrower but the consumer? Does it not build up moneyed monopolies that oppress the unfortunate? Let "A" intended, he may very well dispense with answer these questions to the satisfaction. of the many who are now anxious to be informed on the subject.

Let him explain why a delegation from Charleston were in Columbia not long since using their influence against the rethe community whether the price of adoption of the old usury law, and in- branes of my customers without charging

We went and returned from Atlanta of corton, and you will at once see how cause the country is in a had condition financially, therefore capitalists should boring men of our country. It is idle to have the right to exact and collect from say that money will seek investment in the borrower a high rate of interest, is manufactures when supply and demand, to make the capitalists prosper on the unfortunate condition of others, is to build them up, while it ruins the industrial enterprises of the County, and is to oppress the oppressed. This fact proves ting prosperity, and money at low rates | conclusively the necessity for a strict usury: law-a law that will protect the weak against the strong.

But "A" would assign the financial condition to other causes, to wit-homestead and lien laws. While I am not disposed to make an issue with him as to the homestead and lien laws, I am unwilling that he should in such a manner attempt to avoid the issue as to the usury law. The high rate of interest has certainly done as much harm as either the homestead or the lien law, if not more. Its effects, as I have already stated, are felt by all except capitalists, and its ininrious effects are more general in their character. I am informed that the lien law has been practically repealed. Let us now have a strict usury law, a reduction in the amount claimed under the homestead law, and we may expect in no distant future to see our County begin

again to flourish. But if "A" desires to relate any more instances of the good of a bank in our midst, and to discuss for the good of the country the subject of usury in a calm, cool and dispassionate manner, Lam willing to break the monotony of the summer months by discussing the subject with him. I think it will effect good, and cause others to begin to think wheth er or not they are interested. If "A" does not desire to do so, I hope he will at least gratify my curiosity enough to He cannot be a borrower, or, if so, he let me know whether he is a money lender, borrower, or whether he is like the old woman who had bought a new

> A Milk and Water Philosoper. Max Adeler, in the Philadelphia Bul-

We went over to see Biles, our milk-O, happy creature! His mind is never man the other day, and we found him in harrassed about lending money, and the back yard mending the sucker of his pump. In reply to a jocular remark about his dairy being in a bad way when the pump was out of order, Biles said : "Oh, I sin't going to deny that we wa-ter the milk." I don't mind the joking money is liable to two sources of varia- is never troubled about foreclosing a about it. But all I say is, that when mortgage for fear the property would people say we do it from mercenary mosir, when I put water in the milk I do it with different individuals. There is, and costs. He is never perplexed with out of kindness for the people who drink

billious or something, and it makes her could only shake our manacled hands milk unwholesome, I give it a dash or and cry aloud, touch not those hands of two of water, and up it comes to the fraud. They he usual level. Water's the only thing at our agony. that'll do. Or, s'pos'n that cow eats a p'ison vine in the woods, am I going to let my innocent customers be killed by it for the sake of saving a fittle laborat the pump? No sir, i slush in a few quarts of water, neutralizes the p'ison, and there she is as right as a trivet. But you take the best milk that ever was, and it ain't fit for the human stomach as it comes from the cow." It has too much

comes from the cow. It has too much caseine in it. "Professor Huxley says that millions of poor ignorant men and women are fourdered every year by loading down weak stomachs with caseine. It kinder sucks up the gastric juice, he says, and gets daubed all over the insides until the pores are choked and than the forest are choked and the fores gets daubed all over the insides until the pores are choked, and then the first thing you know the man suddenly chris all ap and dies. He says that out yer in Asia, where the milkmen are not as conscientious as we are, there are whole cemeteries chuck full of people that have died to caseine, and that before long all that country will be one vast burying ground if they don't ameliorate the milk. When I think of the responsibility resting on me, is it singular that I look at this old primp and wonder that people don't come and silver plate it and put up my statue on it? I tell you, sir, that that humble only thing that stands betwixt you and know how kinder flat raw milk tastes; kinder insipid and mean. Now, Prof. Huxley, he says that there is only one thing that will vivify milk and make it luxurious to the palate, and that is water. Give it a few jerks under the pump and out it comes sparkling and delicious, like hectar. I dunno how it is, but Prof. Huxley says that it undergoes some kinder chemical change, that nothing else'll bring it about but a flavoring of fine old pump water. You know the doctors all water the milk for babies.-They know mighty well if they didn't those young ones'd shrink all up and

at twenty per cent. and pay cash for their sorter fade away. Nature is the best judge. "What makes cows drink so much water? Instinct, sir-instinct. Something whispers to 'em that if they don't sluice in a little water that caseine'd make 'em giddy and eat 'em up. Now, what's the odds whether I put in the water or the cow does? She's only a poor brute beast, and might often drink too little, but when I go at it I bring the mighty human intellect to bear on the subject. I am guided by reason, and I can water that milk so's it'll have the greatest possible effect. Now, there's chalk. I know some people have an idea that it's wrong to fix up your milk with chalk. But that's only mere blind bigotry. What is chalk?
A substance provided by beneficent nature for healing the ills of the human body. A cow don't eat chalk because it's not needed by her. Poor uneducated animal she can't grasp these higher problems, and she goes on hibbling sour grass and other things, and filling her milk with acid, which destroys human membranes and induces colic. Then science comes to the rescue.

"Prof. Huxley tells us that chalk cures acidity. Consequently I get some chalk, stir it in my cans and save the mem-

The following is a portion of the dethe question of appropriating \$300,000 to pay the past due interest on the bonded debt of the State. It gives a very good outline of the arguments used by the advocates of each side of the ques-Upon this Mr. Aldrich (Dem.) had the

floor, and he said he was of opinion that

all the difficulty which might arise from the tendering of coupons in payment of taxes might be avoided by the insertion of a clause to the effect that county treasurers, in collecting taxes shall receive nothing but gold, silver, United States legal tender notes and National Bank He was assured that the taxpayers would rather pay the tax than submit themselves to the courts for a remedy which would not be worth the cost of getting it. In reference to the tendering of bills of the Bank of the State, all they had to do was to put in a provision that they would receive 10 per cent. of them per annum, that the State recognized them as a legal debt and would pay them in time. Mr. Aldrich then took up his second proposition, viz: that the people should not pay the debt if they were able. He did not recognize that the parties who incurred the debt were the legal agents of the State, and when the bonds were issued both the people and the press rang out from one section of the country to another that they were fraudulent and would not be paid, if the true representatives of the State by God's help ever got possession of the government again. The buyers of the bonds were given fair notice that they would not be paid, and they purchased at their peril. He could not be scared with the cry of the stain of repudiation. One could only repudiate a debt valid both in law and morals, having at the time of the act of the repudiation ability to pay it. He did not propose to draw his political ethics from the stock jobbers and gamblers of Wall street. So far as the non-payment of the debt affecting the credit of the State and her inability to borrow money was concerned to borrow money. The people could support the State, and they certainly haid enough taxes to do it. He was i

favor of paying every cent of the old debt of the State, if it took the last shirt off the back of every man in South Carolina; but he did not propose to pay this robbing, swindling, fraudulent debt. Give the bond-holders back their bonds and let them go to Scott and Moses and Parker for their interest. The fact that the bonds had passed into innocent hands did not validate them. The bonds were like the note that a man might give to a highway robber with a revolver at his head, and he asked when you had reached hesitate to repudiate such a debt and fee no stain on your integrity? Under the South Carolina was in the hands of the most abandoned set of robbers that ever They heard our cry, and laughed

on this floor; but I would be recreant to my constituents and false to myself were I to let prejudice and passion sway and govern my judgment in the consideration of matters of so much importance in the establishment of the government of our choice. While I am in avor of paying the interest on the bonds, I will never consent to paying one dollar until the entire bonded indeutedness has been closely scrutinized and investigated, and found to be valid and hang fide. There found to be valid and bona fide. There are various classes or characters of in debtedness. Let me divide them : First class, bonded indebtedness, Bonanza claims, and bills of the Bank of the State; second, claims, floating indebtedness and contingent liabilities. The second class are almost entirely fraudulent or tainted by yielding up fraudulently the State's securities. These claims, &c., are not pressing upon us, and we can settle them As to the bills of the Bank of the State the Supreme Court of the United States has decided them receivable for taxes and the courts of this State have decided or adjudicated the question and have or-dered the treasurer to receive them; but we are yet in hopes of being able to send the question back to the Supreme Court of the United States. As to the Bonanza claims, knowing their fraudulent charac ter, every effort will be made to free the State from that burden. Fortunately these claims are not receivable for taxes. The bonds are different, being issued in accordance with the conditions and in the nature of a contract, and their coupons were made receivable for taxes. Therefore we could not repudiate them if we would. The coupons are receivable for taxes and we can't help ourselves. To adopt the subtitute of the gentleman from Greenville would be earning all the odium of repudiation without reaping any of its benefits; and to make no provision for the interest or coupons received for taxes would before the end of the year bankrupt the very government just estab-lished after so much of labor. I am surprised to hear gentlemen advocating the repudiating of the State's honest debt. Have the ten years of darkness through which we have passed sunk us to the level of those who sought to destroy us Instead of lifting up our long prostrate State and brushing off the mud and filth that has been cast upon her, we find some of her own sons seeking to stamp he still deeper into degradation. Now let us consider the figures. Previous Radi-cal Legislatures have rid the State of \$14,000,000, leaving a bonded debt, when all the bonds are consolidated, of \$6,000,-000. The ante-bellum debt was \$6,183,-000. Thus, you see, that the bonded debt is less than it was before the war. In times of danger we said to these holders, give us your assistance, help us out of our difficulties, and we will see to it

that the settlement of the bonded indebt-

year's interest, which will make a levy of fourteen or fifteen mills necessary. Let us accept the inevitable. Seven mills will provide for the schools, the interest and all the current expenses. This is as little as our people expected. . If we add cannot sustain the Democratic party before the people. As one of the commissioners I have desired to place before the House all the facts influencing us in recommending this section. Having done so I want the responsibility of its rejec-Never will I be a party to degrade my State, or will even remotely impede the firm establishing of the government presided over by a man so absolutely the

Intelligencer.

THE CHANGE IN CAROLINA. How it Strikes a Republican Correspondent--The New Legislature-Chamberlain.

Columbia Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

To see large parties of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen going up to the Capitol, visiting the Senate and House, calling on the Governor, chatting with the heads of departments, and making merry all about the dismal building, is a sight so new and novel as to invite attention. In all my experience in the South Carolina Capitol, which has been considerable in the past eight years, I have never seen a lady within the walls of that building until this week! This shows with what abhorrence the whole thing was regarded by the white people They had as much aversion to their Capitol as to a small-pox hospital. How changed! Yesterday and to-day, I have seen two or three hundred ladies visiting the Capitol. Seats have been provided for them as much as possible on the floor of the two Houses, and the sight of so much style and beauty among them makes the old time colored legislator open his dull eyes in astonishment. The House of Representatives is a dif-

ferent looking concern from what it was when last I saw it. Formerly the Democrats had only from twenty-five to thirty members, a little body of whites shelved off in the southeast corner and surround ed in front by eighty or ninety, veritable looking black Republicans. They were powerless to do anything but argue with the black mass around them, for their votes made but a small showing upon the white side of the book. Wallace, the present Speaker, was then a member, a fine looking man from the up country, but utterly unable in former days to see a way out. He used to tell me that he could not conceive from what direction the salvation of South Carolina was to come, but only knew that the then state of affairs could not in the nature of things forever continue. Now the entire right side of the Chamber is occupied by as fine looking body of white men as you will see in any legislative assembly. What a change from the motley crowd of a few years ago, a change for the betbulent body, smoking, drinking, dancing, laughing and cutting up all sorts of unmannerly capers in the truly joyful African style. The Speaker had about as much control over them as a herd of Kentucky mules. Elliott was the only black Speaker who could hold them within the bounds of anything like decency the others, like Lee, who is a small man with not much physical or intellectual force, could do nothing but rap and yell, drowning other noises with the volume of

histown making! 974. But now the body is so well behaved as to strike the observer the first moment he enters. Upon the right, as I have stated, every seat (save two or three) are occupied by white men. Upon the left half the seats are warant, and the others are occupied by about thirty coal black negroes. What a contrast it makes!
Step to the front, and look first to the
Democratic and then the Republican side. The contrast is overpowering. Yesterday I passed by Chamberlain'

house. His household goods are packed, and his household gods have gone before. The hallway was filled with trunks and boxes. The people pass by and say:
"The chief of the carpet-baggers is going;
let us give thanks." Yet he daily and
nightly walks the streets without fear and
without insult. without insult, which he could not possibly have done while attempting to force his claims to the office of Governor. It was Chamberlain as the leader of the blacks and as Governor, set up by their votes, if set up at all, that called forth such deadly hostility, and not Chamber-lain as a citizen. As a citizen he could remain here with all ease and safety, and get as much to do in his profession as the next man /but should he branch off into politics again, and go about the State speaking to and organizing the blacks, the deadly hostility would break out again. The simple truth is, the whites believe that they have either to be under the government of the blacks or on

MURDERED FOR HIS MONEY.—A special dispatch to the News and Courier, from Blackville, S. C., gives the following

account of a murder committed near that "A brutal murder was committed two and a half miles from this place, on Saturday afternoon, the 5th instant. The murdered man was one Thomas Karns, who has been residing in this county for the past six years. The body was found by two negroes. Upon being notified, several parties from here went out to the scene of the murder, and brought in the body last night, and lodged it in a room. Suspicion pointed to one Darling Nevils, a white man, as the perpetrator of the horrible deed. He was arrested and brought before the jury of inquest, which sat upon the body of the murdered man to-day, and, after the introduction of certain circumstantial evidence, was ordered to jail to await trial for murder at the Court of General Sessions, which will convene at Barnwell on the third Monday in May. The crime is supposed to have been committed for the purpose of robberg, and was done with a pocketknife and a pine knot. Karns received seven wounds on the head."

- Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer: This is too often the experience of the Georgia The Radical Legislature contracted the farmer: "I am poor because I buy more

GEN. STONEWALL JACKSON. The Life and Character of the Great Southern Hero.

But let us pass to the original Jackson whose short life is so filled with heroism and therefore would lend so many charms to an extended biography that it is very difficult to confine one's self to sketching his great characteristics. General Stone wall Jackson had nothing in his exterior appearance v hich would indicate a general of so great merit. Of a medium and unerect statue, awkward in his move ments, he perfectly resembled a scholar with his keen black eyes, and pleasant countenance; enclosed in a black beard. His long black hair, his precise language, and the complete negligence of his bearing, did not modify the impression that he produced as a soldier, the less as he was not a skillful cavalier, and that he trotted not elegantly on a thin, brown horse, now become famous. General Jackson was born January 21

1824. Sprung from parents with little wealth, he was at an early age destined to a military career. He was educated at West Point, on leaving which place he entered the artillery. In the campaign of 1847, against Mexico, he distinguished himself to such a degree that he was soon commissioned first lieutenant. His brilliant conduct in the battle of Contreras and Churubusco obtained for him the grade of captain, and after the battle of Chepultepec he was breveted major. But the climate so badly affected his health that he was forced to resign in 1852, and to accept a professorship at the Military Institute. In this vocation he distinguished himself for his originality. Little liked by the cadets, whom he alienated by his pedantry and severities, he was frequently the object of caricatures, and received a quantity of nick names, such as "Old Tom," etc.

If the war of secession had not afforde nim occasion to put into play his brilliant military qualities, he would, most likely, have passed through life, like many thousands before him, as a simple individual, who would have been rendered conspicuous more than in any other manner by his originality. In 1861, at the age of 37 years, he was called to the command of a small corps of observation at Harper's Ferry, and after that debut it could have been perceived that he pos-sessed distinguished talents as a general; not only in the skillful preparation of his troops, but also by his judgment in con-ceiving and executing his plans. After the military operations in which he was engaged, of which there has been an account in this work, it is no longer necessary to much untold about his character that is

of interest.

General Jackson was a Presbyterian and resembled Cromwell in being not only the military but spiritual chief of his soldiers. He remained faithful to his peculiar belief; did nothing without prefacing it with an ardent prayer, so that his men, who were attached to him with a most profound love, saw him, so to the world, she did not e while he himself drew from this intimate union of invincible force, and in contempt the service, and an activity in the execution of just measures, the result of which was to-make all mediocrities subservient to his will. It was here his force consisted, that acquired the absolute confi-dence of his men, and gave him a boldness almost joyous, which reflected itself on his face when he executed a movement. But it was not only just before the battle that he prayed. His negro servant said of him, "Massa, on morning of big battle pray so much." But even during the battle, when he could not obtain victory; then in very thickest of the fight, he would raise his arm as if to appease the heavens. He always attributed to God the victories he gained, as did formerly Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden. He died with the same heroism and in the same faith in which he had lived. Only one, who like myself, has been an eye-witness, could form an idea of the rofoundest sadness that his death caused in the army. General Lee was particularly struck by the blow. It was Gneisenau that was missing to Buicher. When General Lee received the news of the amputation of General Jackson's erm, he wrote: "You are better off than I am, for while you have only lost your left, I have lost my right arm."
His last words were, "ofder A. P. Hill

His last words were, order A. P. Hill to prepare for action." Stolla Journe 2011 As long last military history exists; Jackson will be enumerated among its noblest heroes, and every soldierly heart will be joyously moved at the recital of the exploits of this valiant and pious throb, and gladden the journey of life

STRUCK A BONANZA -A Decatur street grocer took a sugar-cured ham from its yellow overcoat the other day, stuffed the canvass with saw-dust and hung it temptingly before his door as a

Yesterday short-legged Jim came along and seeing the decoy, remembered that the old oman was out of meat, and concluded he'd appropriate what he termed the "big bananai" i-Watching his chance he soon had the yellow fraud under his

arm making for home.
"Ole oman, hyar's a ham o meat fotched yer," he said as he deposited his

"Look hyar, nigger, whar in the name ob de Lamb' did yer fotch up wid all dat "As' me'no quischuns an' I'll tell yer

no lies," said Jim, evasively. "Well, it duz look sorter like ole times ter see so much meat as dis in der house. Clar to grashus dat man Hayes ain't no slouch ob a presumdent am he, Jim?"
"Shet yer fly trap; ole 'oman; wot de
debbil you know bout, Hayes? Fotch me dem scissors an le's sample dis ham.' and the saw-dust began to pour out. There were two dark faces made darker by the revelation, and it flashed through Jim's mind that he hadn't struck a onanza after all. "See hyar, Jim; 'pears ter me dat ef I

couldn't steal a shore unff ham I wouldn't steal a bag ob sawdust !! ... Then Jim went down town fully satis fied that "all's not gold that glitters." Bridges Smith's Paper.

Thankfulness.

"O, dear," sighed Mrs. Morton, "I never do have anything like other people. am dying for the want of luxuries. cannot live without them. I always did have everything I wanted till I was married, but now,"-and she paused a moment to take an inventory of her present state and condition.

These complaints were addressed to

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Mrs. Bell, the wife of her husband's partner, a cheerful, happy little body, who had learned to bear life's discipline with the most exemplary Christian patience. "I do not suppose you mind these struggles with poverty as I do," she continued, "for you are accustomed to them, but I was brought up in the midst of luxury, and not to have things like other people is a source of constant annoyance to me. has horses and carriages and servants constantly at her disposal, but I never ride now. I have talked and talked with George about this, and tell him I shall die if I have to stay cooped up here; but he says he cannot afford it, and so the

Now, this horse and carriage matter had been one of the great questions that had agitated the domestic life of Mrs. Morton. Her husband's income was limited, but he had spent every dollar of it and something beside upon her unreasonable demands. He rented the best house in town, had furnished it much better than he could really afford, had kept the best of help to do the work, wait on her, and relieve her from care and anxiety and many of the necessaries of life to in-dulge her expensive tastes. But she was not satisfied. She wanted an elegant turn-out at her command that she might ride whenever and wherever she pleased. But this was a luxury that Mr. Morton could not possibly afford, and he had plainly told her so. Like a spoiled child, as she was, she had fretted and fume over this harsh treatment, as she called it, and tried hard to make herself sick.

Mrs. Bell was silent, for she knew not what to say to this outburst of complaint. She knew very well that her friend was had ever thought it reasonable to ask or expect of her husband. She was happy in her home with her children, happy in the midst of self-denial and labor, and she could not understand her friend

"I am sorry you feel so, my dear friend," she said at last. "I think our husband are very kind and do all they can for us, so I try to be happy without many things that I would really like." "Yes, I know you do, and I often won

der hew you can. You are not accustomed to luxuries as I have always been, and that makes a great difference."

Not accustomed to luxuries! thought Mrs. Bell. Did not she have a good home before her marriage, with all the necessaries and many luxuries at her disposal? Were there not a plenty of books nice pictures, music, servants, horses and carriages at her disposal? But when she married a man with his way to make in their way up the ladder, and perhaps when the evening of life should come they might enjoy a brief leisure. This she believed, was the way she ought to feel, and she had never thought of rebell-ing against her convictions of duty.

Mrs. Bell had begun her married life

as I think every woman would do who wants to be an actual helpmeet to her husband. His income was not large, and she knew if they were to ever have a she knew if they were to ever have a home of their own, they must not spend everything as they went along. So they had, at first, rented a few rooms and furnished them with the necessaries, but only a few of the luxuries of life. She did her own work, they lived simply and prudently, and in the course of a few years saved money enough to buy a comfortable house.

Children were given them to gladden their home; love and contentment was in their hearts, and they were happy. Thank offerings arose daily from the altanoand with gratitude they learned that fevery good gift and every perfect that "eyery good gift and every perfect gift cometh from above," and to the Bountiful Giver of all good they were indebted for everything that they re-ceived. If sometimes, in the dispensa-tion of Providence, small pleasures were denied them, they felt that there was enough to make them happy, and they learned to feel that all the self-denial and discipline of the "forebold" improved is discipline of life if rightly improved, is only a means of perfecting their Chris-

tian characters.

Happy would it be for all of us, if we could learn early in life this practical lesson. It would save many a heart with the brightest and sweetest flowers of patience and hope.

ROTATION IN OFFICE. Up to the beginning of General Jakson's term of of-fice, there had been during the forty years of his six predecessors, 112 remov-als of such officers as required for their appointment "the advice and consent of the Senate." These few removals were not made from caprice, or to punish eng-inies, or to reward partisans, but for cause and by strict rule. The power of removal was exerted so exceptionally only for just and salutary purposes, and was never used as an instrument of party success. Public policy dictated is exercise. Offices were not regarded as the private property of the President, or as the perquisites of a party, but as trusts for the general good.

General Jackson's accession to the

Presidency began a revolution. Differences of opinion were punished by removal from office, and partisanship was rewarded with places of profit. His successors have adhered too closely to a precedent which has almost solidified into party law, or a principle of American party law, or a principle of American politics. No party can claim exemption from the sin of using the civil list for party ends. The Whig, Democratic, and Republican parties, in the distribution of "patronage," in Federal, State, and municipal governments, are alike obnoxious to censure. The poison has infiltrated every vein and artery of the body politic. Every branch of federal and of State service has suffered from the vicious State service has suffered from the vicious maxim that offices are spoils to be divided among the victors in a party contest.— Too often the condition precedent to ap-